



**WELLINGTON (SALOP)  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

---

**INTERIM REPORT**

**on the**

**Health and Sanitary  
Circumstances**

**of the**

**WELLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT**

**for the**

**YEAR 1945.**



# **INTERIM REPORT FOR WELLINGTON URBAN for the YEAR 1945.**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Despite the cessation of hostilities the Ministry of Health are continuing their war practice and the Report is, therefore, again presented in an abbreviated form.

After a year of almost complete absence a considerable number of cases of Measles was notified but this disease was neither generalised nor epidemic. The same may be said for Whooping Cough which appeared in slightly lower numbers than Measles. Scarlet Fever accounted for approximately the same number of cases as in 1944 and the notification of these was distributed very evenly over the twelve months. Diphtheria was completely absent among the civilian population; the one case brought to notice being a member of one of the services. Dysentery was again notified with some frequency and was epidemic in a localised community—among boys and youths. This outbreak had gained much ground before the Health Authority was advised but, with the adoption of preventive measures, the return to normal conditions was rapid. In this connection the Sanitary Inspector conducted detailed investigations in the institution concerned, made suitable recommendations and the School Authority has taken steps to follow such. There were two isolated cases of Infantile Paralysis—no association of the two was able to be traced.

Tuberculosis showed a very considerable decline in the number of new cases brought to notice and there was also a slight decrease in the total on the Register at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics show a marked decline in the Birth Rate which is now lower than that for the Country which in turn has also fallen.

The Death Rate has risen slightly and corresponds closely with that prevailing over England and Wales. The Infantile Mortality is high, being almost double that of the Country: this, as has been stated above, with a fallen birth rate. Again there were no deaths recorded from Maternal Causes.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area have been dealt with in the relevant sections of this report and interest centres round the problems of housing and their ancillary services.

The Medical Officer of Health takes this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspector for his ready willingness in the performance of his duties and for his great assistance in the compilation of this Report.

## **SECTION A.**

### **STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

|  |        |   |            |
|--|--------|---|------------|
| Area (in acres) .. .. .  | 2,256  | Rateable Value .. .. .                              | £67,231    |
| Registrar General's estimate of resident population .. .. .      | 11,220 | Sum represented by a penny rate ..                  | £274       |
| No. of inhabited houses (end of 1944) according to Rate Books .. | 2,769  | Persons per acre (calculated on population) .. .. . | approx. .5 |

### **POPULATION.**

The Sanitary Inspector reports that during the year no considerable numbers of persons came into the town to meet war emergencies; indeed, it would have been difficult to accommodate any such influx. The cessation of hostilities has not, in any way, eased the position of Housing accommodation, which remains extremely difficult.



The increase on the normal population continues very high and the central position of the town makes it the most favoured by persons seeking temporary and other accommodation in the neighbourhood.

The Sanitary Inspector, who is also Chief Billeting Officer, acted as Station Marshal for the official return of evacuees from the surrounding districts to Greater London. The space thus released has been quickly reoccupied, and in spite of the return to peace there are still numerous inquiries for any kind of living accommodation. Apart from workpeople there is the increasing problem of men returning from the Forces to their wives and families. These, in many cases, are living with their parents under overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions which will be difficult to alleviate until new houses are ready.

It is obvious that Wellington has a future as a residential district. Many people employed in various works in the adjoining areas show a preference for living in this town on account of its central position and the business, recreational and travelling facilities it enjoys. As mentioned in previous reports the extra demands made by this increasing population on the public services is considerable, and it will be noted in subsequent sections of this Report that the Council are fully alive to the problem and are taking the necessary steps, particularly with regard to sewage disposal and water supplies. The possibilities of the town are considerable and it might be convenient to mention here that the Council have engaged the services of an eminent Town-Planning Consultant to plan the Town from both a short and long term viewpoint.

#### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

| Live Births—    | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate ..   | 66   | 59     | 125   |
| Illegitimate .. | 6    | 9      | 15    |
| Totals..        | 72   | 68     | 140   |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ..                        | 12.5 |
| Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (England and Wales) .. .. | 16.1 |

| Still Births—   | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate ..   | 2    | 1      | 3     |
| Illegitimate .. | —    | —      | —     |
| Totals..        | 2    | 1      | 3     |

| Deaths—   | Males | Females | Total |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| Total Number of Deaths  | 61    | 70      | 131   |
| Death Rate per 1,000 of population ..                         |       |         | 11.6  |
| Death Rate per 1,000 of population of England and Wales .. .. |       |         | 11.4  |

#### Infantile Mortality—

|  |       |        |
|--|-------|--------|
| All infants per 1,000 births .. ..                               | 85.7  |        |
| All infants per 1,000 live births—England<br>and Wales .. ..     | 46.0  |        |
| Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live legitimate<br>births .. ..     | 80    |        |
| Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live illegitimate<br>births .. .. | 133   |        |
| Total number of infant deaths—                                   | Male  | Female |
| Legitimate .. ..   | 4     | 6      |
| Illegitimate .. ..   | 1     | 1      |
|  | <hr/> | <hr/>  |
| Total  | 5     | 7      |

#### Deaths from :—

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Cancer (all ages) .. ..         | 27 |
| Measles (all ages) .. ..        | —  |
| Whooping Cough (all ages) ..    | —  |
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. | 1  |

#### Maternal Mortality :—

Under this heading, there were no deaths.

### **Chief Causes of Death :—**

|                                |    |    |    |    |  |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|--|----|
| Tuberculosis (all forms)       | .. | .. | .. | 9  | Heart Disease and Circulatory disturbances | 29 |
| Diabetes                       | .. | .. | .. | 3  | Respiratory Diseases                       | 9  |
| Influenza                      | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Nephritis                                  | 4  |
| Cancer                         | .. | .. | .. | 27 | Premature births and congenital diseases   | 5  |
| Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions | .. | .. | .. | 18 | Violent causes                             | 5  |

## **SECTION B.**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN DISTRICT.**

#### **AMBULANCE.**

This service continues to give satisfaction and to be of great benefit to the Town and the Area immediately surrounding. No complaints have been received by the Health Department and the whole system has worked with its normal efficiency. As an addition to this service the Council has stated that they intend to make use of a trained assistant to travel with the ambulance and this is an advance which is very necessary for the patient's comfort and safety. This Authority took part in discussions with their Neighbours in the matter of the formation of a Joint Ambulance Service to meet the needs of the major portion of the North Eastern Area. These talks covered a wide field and were cordial but, unfortunately, the Council were unable to satisfy themselves that there would be an improved convenience to Wellington and so did not enter this amalgamation.

#### **HOME VISITING.**

Nurse Riley, District Health Visitor, reports as follows :—

|               |    |    |    |    |       |                |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|-------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Homes visited | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,434 | Mumps          | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8  |
| Influenza     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21    | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Scabies       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52    | Dirty Homes    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 |

## **SECTION C.**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

#### **SCAVENGING.**

Refuse collection continued to be carried out efficiently. Mechanical and horse transport are used according to the situation of premises and collections are made weekly from residential establishments. In the case of businesses and schools collections are made as required.

The insanitary condition of many of the receptacles used by householders, their dilapidation, and the time lost by the men in handling such, prompted the Surveyor to lay before the Council a scheme whereby all refuse receptacles would be supplied and controlled by the Authority; the scheme was approved and will come into operation as soon as circumstances permit.

#### **SALVAGE.**

The salvage scheme is still in operation—under the control of the Surveyor. The Women's Voluntary Service discontinued their weekly collections of waste paper and cardboard from residential premises and the Council engaged a full-time woman to continue the work.



From the middle of the year a gradual decrease in the amount of salvage was shown, and, although householders were requested through advertisement, to keep up their endeavours, results have proved to be more disappointing than was anticipated. Waste food, collected weekly, is utilised for pig feeding.

#### **SEWERS AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.**

The Council have continued to keep under review the Town's sewerage scheme.

After receiving reports and plans, their Consultant Engineer decided to adopt a scheme for the New Outfall sewer and to apply to the Minister for sanction to raise a loan for £33,750. They have instructed their consultant to prepare plans for the extension of the Sewage Works and reconstruction of the Internal Sewers of the Town.

The need for relief sewers to take heavy storm water was evidenced by a serious flooding in the Watling Street part of the town. There a choked culvert was unable to take an exceptionally heavy downfall of rain with the consequent flooding of houses and gardens in the vicinity. Active steps have been taken to avoid a recurrence of this trouble.

#### **DISINFECTION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN.**

The Sanitary Inspector reports in connection with the disinfection of mattresses, pillows and bedding, that use is made, by arrangement, of the steam-disinfecting apparatus at the Public Institution. This has been available for the treatment of bedding from cases of Tuberculosis, Scabies and Puerperal Pyrexia.

It is too early yet to report on the success or otherwise of the use of the various insecticides containing a percentage of the chemical known as "D.D.T." but it is hoped that many cases of verminous premises will be cleared by its use.

During the year the first treatment of the sewers for rodent control was completed under the supervision of the Ministry of Food. The pre-baiting and poison baiting was carried out by an officer of the Salop County Council assisted by men from this Council's Surveyor's Department. Although it was difficult to assess the number of rats killed, owing to the variation in quantity of poison used in each man-hole, the conclusion was reached that the infestation of the centre of the town was not so heavy as was anticipated. The second treatment of sewers has not yet been undertaken, which is to be regretted.

#### **WATER.**

A better rainfall over the year relieved the Authority of the anxiety felt during 1944, but this was offset by the deterioration in condition of the pumps at Woodfield Pumping Station which resulted in a substantial decrease in their output. There were also the periods when changes were made in the pumps or repairs were effected, during which only one pump was available. Fortunately the Wrekin Reservoir was full and some relief was attained by pumping from the lower reservoir to feed the higher Woodfield reservoir. Now both pumps at Woodfield are working well and a steady output is being maintained.

The 9-inch main at Slang Lane to boost a portion of the supply from Woodfield to the Wrekin was completed and was put into operation in May. The old reservoir at Steeraway, now only used for certain limited purposes, was reported on. It was decided to effect only such repairs necessary to make it safe and to discontinue its use as soon as possible.

The water mains in the town are old and very badly corroded and, on the report of the Surveyor, the Council adopted a scheme for renewal of internal water distribution and applied for sanction to raise the necessary loan.

The Council instructed the Consultant Water Engineer to consider the question of a new rising main from Woodfield.

The quality of the Town's water supply has been generally good throughout the year, as shown by routine analyses of samples of water taken before chlorination. Some trouble has been experienced with the chlorination plant at Woodfield, due to the high pressure in the main, and for some periods this has not been functioning.

The Town's supply has been provided to certain farm premises which were situated some distance from the Council's main, when the supply by a well was unsatisfactory. Other premises of a similar nature are being considered.

The number of houses supplied by stand-pipe installation remains the same, i.e., seven per cent.

### **BATHS.**

The two Public Swimming Baths in the district have again been inspected and samples of water submitted for analysis. The later samples in relation to the Council's Swimming Baths were unsatisfactory. The Council are anxious to improve the condition of the water in these and have made application to the Minister for sanction to obtain a purification plant ; unfortunately the sanction has not as yet been forthcoming owing to the restrictions on materials.

## **SECTION D.**

### **HOUSING.**

During the year further progress was made in the direction of the acquisition and preparation of sites for housing.

#### **Permanent Houses.**

Application was made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to raise a loan to purchase sites for permanent housing on land continuing through from the Council's existing housing site at Arleston Lane to Dawley Road and land adjoining the Dawley Road on the west side, and the Council have received sanction to proceed with this work.

This excellent building site has been laid out by the Council's Consultant Architect into three schemes, A, B and C—working from existing housing scheme at Arleston Lane.

As a first step in the above, consent has been received from the Ministry of Health to build the whole of the 86 houses comprised in Scheme A ; the layout and plans of the houses have been approved by the Council, and tenders have been invited.

In connection with the preparation of housing sites advantage was taken of the Ministry of Works scheme for utilising prisoner-of-war labour to expedite the making of roads and laying of services and this work has been completed on Scheme A and is well advanced on Scheme B.

#### **Temporary Houses.**

In order that no means should be neglected which might provide housing accommodation at the earliest possible moment, the Council decided to proceed under



the Ministry of Health circular 13/45 with the necessary action to build 50 temporary houses. After careful consideration a suitable site was chosen which would accommodate the whole of the 50 houses, and steps were successfully taken to obtain this site by compulsory acquisition. Since then the number of temporary houses has been reduced to 30—by order of the Ministry of Health.

The Council have engaged an eminent Town Planning Consultant to plan the town on modern progressive lines, and to formulate a short and long term programme of procedure to attain this end.

#### **Repairs.**

With labour and material continuing to be in short supply difficulty was still experienced in the repairing of working-class property.

While many informal notices were issued by the Public Health Department in connection with repairs which dilapidation required urgent attention, these had, by necessity, to be confined to the least possible work being asked for and larger scale repairs to premises badly needed had, perforce, to be left. It was felt that it was useless to ask for Statutory notices under the above conditions, in that their enforcement would be almost impossible. While the paramount importance of the speedy erection of new dwellings is fully appreciated, and it is realised that the reconditioning and increasing of amenities of existing houses must wait, yet, the failure to maintain the poorer type of house in reasonable repair is rapidly causing these houses to approach the “unfit” class.

The condition of the houses in clearance areas which have not been demolished and many of which are still occupied, defies description and is far past the stage where they can be repaired or made appreciably more comfortable.

Council houses continued to be revisited with respect to cleanliness and repairs. Particular attention was paid to poultry keeping and the condition of yards and gardens, and the Sanitary Inspector reported fully on these matters as they arose. Action was taken to reduce the number of poultry where they were excessive and improve the conditions under which they were kept.

The Council are very interested in the problem of Housing Estate Management and the time is shortly coming when they will have to seriously consider the appointment of a Housing Manager fully qualified to deal with all matters appertaining to Estate Management and control of Council Property.

In particular, the need for the welfare work cannot be emphasised too strongly as there are many tenants who need the help and guidance of an experienced welfare worker to help them to make the maximum use of the facilities which have been entrusted to them at no inconsiderable cost.

The reconstitution of the Council's list of applicants for Council houses on the “unit” system was commenced, and the work is proceeding smoothly, and should be a means by which all applicants will get fair and equal consideration.

The Council have been for some time concerned with the condition of derelict sites in the town, mostly clearance areas, which have become unsightly, and have made application to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning to requisition these and put them to better use.

### **SECTION E.**

#### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

The Sanitary Inspector reports : The Central Abattoir at Shrewsbury serves the district with rationed meat and the system appears to be functioning satisfactorily.



There were, at the beginning of the year, two bacon factories and one casualty slaughter-house in the district, and all meat from animals slaughtered therein is inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, but in the early part of the year it was found necessary to take proceedings against the Casualty Slaughterman for failing to give proper notice of slaughter and for using the premises as a knackers yard. Convictions were obtained and the Council decided not to renew the licence of this slaughter-house should application be made. The butcher left the district and the slaughter-house does not now function.

The local General Market is held on Thursday and Saturday of each week and is regularly inspected.

The following are the details of meat and other foods condemned during the year :—

**Animals slaughtered.**

8 Beasts. 4 Calves. 13 Sheep. 4,097 Pigs.

**Animals Inspected.**

8 Beasts. 4 Calves. 13 Sheep. 3,899 Pigs.

**Approximate Weights in Lbs. of Diseased, Unsound and Unfit Meat found in Animals Inspected.**

|        | <u>Casualty</u>     |              |    |    | <u>Ordinary</u>     |              |    |    | <u>Totals</u> |
|--------|---------------------|--------------|----|----|---------------------|--------------|----|----|---------------|
|        | Carcases and Offals |              |    |    | Carcases and Offals |              |    |    |               |
| Beef   | ..                  | 2,388        | .. | .. | ..                  | 47           | .. | .. | 2,435         |
| Veal   | ..                  | —            | .. | .. | ..                  | —            | .. | .. | —             |
| Mutton | ..                  | 255          | .. | .. | ..                  | 11           | .. | .. | 266           |
| Pork   | ..                  | 4112         | .. | .. | ..                  | 5,580        | .. | .. | 9,692         |
|        |                     | <u>6,755</u> |    |    |                     | <u>5,638</u> |    |    | <u>12,393</u> |

**English Meat Destroyed.**

|          |    | <u>Tons</u> | <u>Cwts</u> | <u>Qrs</u> | <u>Lbs</u> |
|----------|----|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Casualty | .. | 1           | 4           | 0          | 13         |
| Ordinary | .. | 4           | 6           | 2          | 4          |
|          |    | <u>5</u>    | <u>10</u>   | <u>2</u>   | <u>17</u>  |

**Particulars of Diseased Conditions Found.—Tuberculosis, localised and generalised, and other**

**Generalised Conditions.**

|   | <u>Cattle</u> | <u>Calves</u> | <u>Sheep</u> | <u>Pigs</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Tuberculosis—localised ..                               | 1             | —             | —            | 584         | 585           |
| Tuberculosis—generalised                                | —             | —             | —            | 2           | 2             |
| Septic Mastitis .. ..                                   | 2             | —             | 1            | —           | 3             |
| Septicemia .. ..  | 1             | —             | —            | —           | 1             |
| Œdema .. ..   | 2             | —             | —            | —           | 2             |
| Accidents, defective bleeding,<br>degeneration, etc. .. | —             | —             | 2            | —           | 2             |
|   | <u>5</u>      | <u>—</u>      | <u>3</u>     | <u>2</u>    | <u>10</u>     |

There is a decrease in the number of pigs slaughtered as compared with 1944. The amount of casualty meat is small as the establishment which dealt with this type of meat ceased to operate in March 1944. The above circumstances have resulted in the total amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption being considerably less than that for the year 1944.

The percentage of pigs affected, in some degree, with tuberculosis, remains fairly high although there is a marked decrease as compared with 1944, i.e., 18.9% for 1944 and 14.3% for 1945.

The following foods were voluntarily surrendered during 1945 as being unfit for human consumption :—

**Tinned Food.**

|          |    |    |         |            |    |    |          |
|----------|----|----|---------|------------|----|----|----------|
| Meat     | .. | .. | 62 tins | Fish       | .. | .. | 105 tins |
| Fruit .. | .. | .. | 36 „    | Vegetables | .. | .. | 195 „    |
| Milk     | .. | .. | 37 „    | Jam ..     | .. | .. | 21 jars  |
| Paste .. | .. | .. | 2 jars  | Soup ..    | .. | .. | 6 tins   |

**Meat, etc.**

|        |    |    |          |            |    |    |          |
|--------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|----------|
| Beef   | .. | .. | 230 lbs. | Sausage    | .. | .. | 100 lbs. |
| Mutton | .. | .. | 383 „    | Brawn      | .. | .. | 25 „     |
| Bacon  | .. | .. | 33 „     | Steak Pies | .. | .. | 576      |
| Liver  | .. | .. | 310 „    |            |    |    |          |

**Fish.**

|          |    |    |          |         |    |    |         |
|----------|----|----|----------|---------|----|----|---------|
| Wet Fish | .. | .. | 176 lbs. | Kippers | .. | .. | 14 lbs. |
| Lobster  | .. | .. | 2 boxes  |         |    |    |         |

**Vegetables.**

|          |    |    |            |        |    |    |          |
|----------|----|----|------------|--------|----|----|----------|
| Potatoes | .. | .. | 3,852 lbs. | Radish | .. | .. | 230 lbs. |
| Carrots  | .. | .. | 4,312 „    | Swedes | .. | .. | 112 „    |
| Turnips  | .. | .. | 1,960 „    | Leeks  | .. | .. | 168 „    |
| Beetroot | .. | .. | 46 „       |        |    |    |          |

**Fruit.**

|         |    |    |            |          |    |    |          |
|---------|----|----|------------|----------|----|----|----------|
| Oranges | .. | .. | 2,488 lbs. | Sultanas | .. | .. | 15 boxes |
| Lemons  | .. | .. | 120 „      | Raisins  | .. | .. | 9 „      |
| Apples  | .. | .. | 40 „       |          |    |    |          |

**Miscellaneous.**

|             |    |    |          |               |    |    |          |
|-------------|----|----|----------|---------------|----|----|----------|
| Cheese      | .. | .. | 13 lbs.  | Rolled Oats   | .. | .. | 2 cwts.  |
| Eggs        | .. | .. | 111      | Biscuits      | .. | .. | 8 lbs.   |
| Semolina    | .. | .. | 120 „    | Potato Crisps | .. | .. | 18 pkts. |
| Chocolate   | .. | .. | 25 boxes | Wheatflakes   | .. | .. | 14 lbs.  |
| Swiss Rolls | .. | .. | 68       |               |    |    |          |

The Council will note that the above foods constitute a substantial quantity, but it should be borne in mind that the majority of this food is obtained from the central stores of the N.A.A.F.I. and from the Ministry of Food Buffer Depots. It will be appreciated that much work is entailed in the examination, collecting, checking and issuing of certificates. In addition to the foods shown above as condemned, a large quantity of various foodstuffs has been examined by me at the request of the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Food to ascertain the best method of utilising the food and the matter has been dealt with by the Ministry directly to the establishment concerned.

I should like again to acknowledge the help I have received from the Surveyor's Department, in collecting foodstuffs from the N.A.A.F.I. and Food Buffer Depots and in destroying it or disposing of it for pig-food.

**MILK.**

The arrangement for the distribution of milk in the town is still on the zoning system. This is divided among 14 retailers. It is felt in some quarters that the time has now come for de-zoning in order that persons may choose their own retailer of milk, and dissatisfaction has been expressed that opportunity was not made to do this from the commencement of the new rationing period. Another grievance is that there is no delivery of milk in the town on Sunday, which results in some customers getting Friday's



milk early on Saturday and having to make this do until Monday morning ; this, in hot weather, means a still further reduced supply in the house due to souring.

A number of complaints have been received as to the keeping quality during the summer months, and as to the condition of the bottles. These were investigated and on proof being shown steps were taken to see that there was no recurrence of this.

Bottles continued to be in short supply and the prolonged use of such, which would otherwise be discarded, does affect the keeping qualities of milk and so lead to complaints from consumers.

In order that milk shall always be delivered to the consumer in hygienic and sterile containers it is hoped that as soon as practicable suitable non-returnable cartons will be available and that legislation will make it compulsory upon retailers of milk to use them.

### **BRITISH RESTAURANT.**

This continues to provide a much needed service for mid-day meals and teas. Its close proximity to the bus-stands gives additional convenience, particularly for the latter meal, and it is well patronised.

It is pleasant to note the permanency of the staff and the courteous service given.

### **FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

A number of factories have been inspected as to sanitary accommodation and cleanliness. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining improvements, due to the shortage of labour. Means of escape from fire have been checked against existing certificates and amendments made where required.

## **SECTION F.**

### **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The following table gives the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, together with the number of Deaths :—

| Disease        | Cases Notified |      | Deaths | Disease                | Cases Notified |      | Deaths |
|----------------|----------------|------|--------|------------------------|----------------|------|--------|
|                | 1944           | 1945 |        |                        | 1944           | 1945 |        |
| Measles ..     | 4              | 48   | —      | Dysentery .. ..        | 36             | 57   | —      |
| Scarlet Fever  | 12             | 13   | —      | Puerperal Pyrexia ..   | 6              | 2    | —      |
| Whooping Cough | 51             | 45   | —      | Ophthalmia Neonatorum  | 5              | 4    | —      |
| Diphtheria ..  | 1              | —    | —      | Erysipelas .. ..       | 3              | 4    | —      |
| Pneumonia ..   | 13             | 16   | —      | Acute Poliomyelitis .. | —              | 2    | —      |

### Incidence of Disease in Various Age Groups.

| Years         | Acute Poliomyelitis |        | Measles |        | Whooping Cough |        | Scarlet Fever |        |
|---------------|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
|               | Male                | Female | Male    | Female | Male           | Female | Male          | Female |
| 0             | —                   | —      | —       | 1      | 2              | 1      | —             | —      |
| 1             | —                   | —      | 5       | 2      | 3              | 10     | 1             | —      |
| 3             | —                   | 1      | 6       | 4      | 8              | 6      | 2             | 1      |
| 5             | 1                   | —      | 10      | 14     | 6              | 7      | 2             | 4      |
| 10            | —                   | —      | —       | —      | 1              | 1      | 2             | —      |
| 15            | —                   | —      | —       | 4      | —              | —      | —             | —      |
| 25            | —                   | —      | —       | 1      | —              | —      | 1             | —      |
| Age not known | —                   | —      | 1       | —      | —              | —      | —             | —      |

| Years | Pneumonia |        | Dysentery |        | Erysipelas |        |
|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
|       | Male      | Female | Male      | Female | Male       | Female |
| 0     | 1         | 3      | 1         | 1      | —          | —      |
| 5     | 2         | —      | 25        | —      | —          | —      |
| 15    | 1         | —      | 28        | 2      | —          | 1      |
| 45    | 4         | 5      | —         | —      | —          | 1      |
| 65    | —         | —      | —         | —      | —          | 2      |

### SCABIES.

The District continues to be served by the Treatment Centre at Newport. During the year 44 cases were treated. This service is efficient and gives great satisfaction.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year the Ministry of Health, through Circular 193/45, amended the procedure as to immunisation and proposed a method of recording with the object of simplifying the returns and making a uniform system throughout the country. The new scheme provides for half-yearly returns showing only the number of children immunised in two groups and a new and additional annual return showing the total number of children immunised in different age groups against the estimated child population; no percentages are now required.

The record cards up to the 31st December were prepared by your Public Health Department and since that date the Salop County Council, being the Welfare



Authority which is responsible for the clinical treatment of all children under school age, have sent duplicate cards of children immunised. The card system is now set up and should prove of value in arriving at the figures required by the Ministry.

|                              |    |    |    | Over 1 but under<br>5 years | 5 years but<br>under 15 | Total |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| No. of children immunised    | .. | .. | .. | 417                         | 1,248                   | 1,665 |
| Estimated child population.. | .. | .. | .. | 965                         | 1,810                   | 2,715 |
| Approx. Percentage           | .. | .. | .. | 46%                         | 89.5%                   |       |

Cards have not been received for cases privately immunised, and, as these concern certain private schools in the district, an allowance should be made as the children attending these schools are included in the estimated mid-year child population for 1945.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of notified cases on the register at December 31st, 1945, and the comparative number for 1943 and 1944 are as follows :—

|         | Males     |               | Females   |               | Total |
|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
|         | Pulmonary | Non-pulmonary | Pulmonary | Non-pulmonary |       |
| 1945 .. | 47        | 40            | 37        | 55            | 179   |
| 1944 .. | 50        | 40            | 37        | 57            | 184   |
| 1943 .. | 45        | 38            | 29        | 57            | 169   |

| New Cases : |               |       |
|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Pulmonary   | Non-pulmonary | Total |
| 6           | 5             | 11    |

### Death Rates :

|   | Wellington | England and Wales. |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| Death rate from Pulmonary T.B. per 1,000 population ..  | ·53        | ·47                |
| Death rate from Non-pulmonary T.B. per 1,000 population | ·26        | ·096*              |
| Total death rate (all forms) .. .. .                    | ·79        | ·569*              |

(N.B.—\* indicates provisional figures).

There were 6 Deaths from Pulmonary and 3 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

# New Cases and Mortality, 1945.

| Age Groups | New Cases   |        |                 |        | Deaths      |        |                 |        |
|------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
|            | Respiratory |        | Non-respiratory |        | Respiratory |        | Non-respiratory |        |
|            | Male        | Female | Male            | Female | Male        | Female | Male            | Female |
| 0—5 ..     | —           | —      | —               | —      | —           | —      | —               | 1      |
| 5—15 ..    | —           | —      | 2               | 3      | —           | —      | —               | 1      |
| 15—25 ..   | 1           | 1      | —               | —      | 1           | —      | —               | —      |
| 25—35 ..   | 1           | 1      | —               | —      | —           | —      | —               | —      |
| 35—45 ..   | 1           | —      | —               | —      | 2           | —      | —               | —      |
| 45—55 ..   | —           | —      | —               | —      | —           | —      | —               | —      |
| 55—65 ..   | 1           | —      | —               | —      | 1           | —      | —               | —      |
| 65— ..     | —           | —      | —               | —      | 2           | —      | —               | 1      |
| Totals ..  | 4           | 2      | 2               | 3      | 6           | —      | —               | 3      |

## CANCER.

The numbers of deaths from Cancer in 1945 were 14 males and 13 females. Total 27.

|                                 |    |    |    |            |                   |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|------------|-------------------|
|                                 |    |    |    | Wellington | England and Wales |
| Death Rate per 1,000,000 living | .. | .. | .. | 2406       | 1699              |

W. A. M. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

4th July, 1946.





